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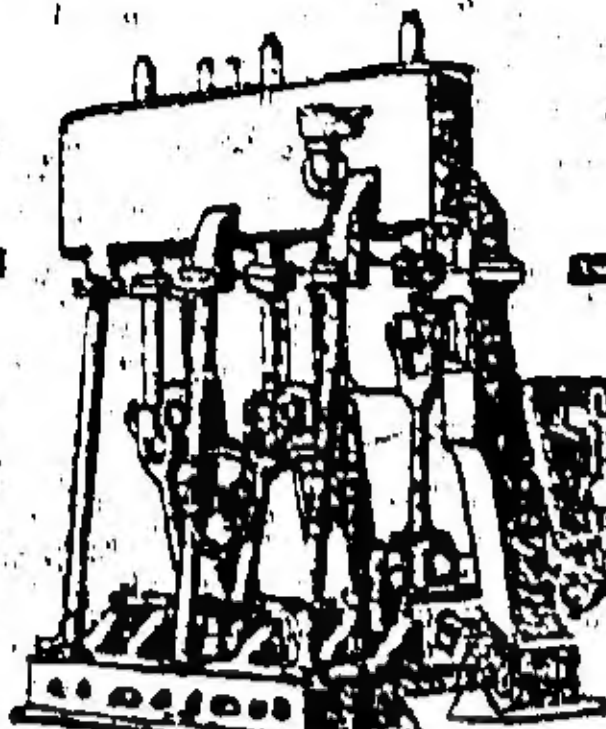
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Hongkong, April 1, 1915.

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

BRITISH SUCCESSSES CONFIRMED.

700 PRISONERS TAKEN.

LONDON, May 12.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig

reports:—

Further details of last night's attacks

confirm the success of the operations.

Considerable enemy forces were

observed last evening massing for a

counter-attack in the neighbourhood of

Bullecourt. They were effectively dealt

with by our artillery and their attack

was not developed.

We attacked later and after fighting

all night established ourselves in Bulle-

court village. Fighting continues.

The enemy's attack upon our new

positions was shattered by our artillery.

We captured, astride the Arras

Cambrai road, twelve hundred yards of

trench, including a strong cavalry farm

position.

We stormed last night. Reux

cemetery and the chemical works,

further to the north of that place, and

continued to advance today, carrying

positions in this neighbourhood on a

front of a mile and a half.

We took 700 prisoners and a number

of trench mortars and machine guns.

We destroyed yesterday seven Ger-

man aeroplanes and five were driven

down, out of control. Four of ours are

missing.

BRITISH PROGRESS.

GALLANTRY OF AUSTRALIANS

AT BULLECOURT.

LONDON, May 13.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig

reports:—

There were patrol encounters last

night north-west of St. Quentin and

north-east of Leveguier.

We advanced our posts at certain

points, inflicting casualties.

Fighting continues at Bullecourt.

We advanced our line slightly south

of the Scarpe and improved our posi-

tions on the slopes of Greenland Hill,

northward of the river.

We repulsed a counter-attack east

of Reux cemetery, taking 50 pri-

soners.

LONDON, May 14.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, re-

ports:—

This morning we repulsed two

counter-attacks upon our positions on

the Hindenburg Line east of Bullecourt.

The Australians for the past ten days

have gallantly maintained these posi-

tions, repulsing at least twelve deter-

mined counter-attacks.

We hold the greater part of Bullecourt.

We to-day established ourselves in

the western houses of Reux and again

progressed on the western slopes of

Greenland Hill.

We destroyed six German aeroplanes

and drove down five out of control. Six

of ours are missing.

IMPORTANT SUCCESSSES.

Reuter's Correspondent at Head-

quarters says it has become apparent

that the fighting on the 11th and

12th scored very gratifying and

important successes and tactical

advantages.

A smart outflanking movement

around the chemical factory near

Reux non-plussed the enemy as to

the whereabouts of our main attack,

and a large flight of our aeroplanes

returning to the aerodrome spying

an attack swooped down and circled

over them at the lowest altitude

until all their ammunition was spent.

In and around Bullecourt the

situation is developing favourably.

The enemy to-day held 120 yards of

trench south-west of that village,

which we have surrounded. Small

parties of our troops have filtered

through the village with very few

casualties and are now clearing up

many machine-gun pockets establish-

ed in the village.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

PARIS, May 12.

A communique states:—

Our artillery was active, especially

to the south of St. Quentin and on

the plateau to the north of the Aisne

and in Champagne. There was no

infantry action except a French raid

at Berry-au-Bac.

There were numerous air fights on

Friday in which seven German aero-

planes were destroyed and seven

others fell badly damaged.

LONDON, May 13.

A French communique states that

artillery and rifle fire broke up a violent

enemy attack on the Craonne plateau,

north of Rheims in the region of Macon-

de Champagne, with heavy losses. The

French took prisoners.

LONDON, May 14.

A French communique states: There

is relative calm over the whole front.

We continued our destructive bom-

bardment of works and organisations of

the enemy, who but feebly replied.

The Belgians brought down a German

aeroplane south of Hulet.

LONDON, May 12.

An official German communique,

transmitted by wireless states, that the

British attacks at Bullecourt and be-

tween the Scarpe and Gavrele, on both

sides of Arras-Cambrai Road, failed

with heavy losses.

**ZEEBRUGGE HEAVILY
BOMBARDED.**

FETTERING, May 13.

There was heavy firing and bomb

explosions for some hours this morn-

ing, in the direction of Zeebrugge.

Reports from the frontier state

that warships and aircraft attacked

Zeebrugge from three o'clock until

eight a.m.

The bombardment was unprece-

dentedly heavy.

LONDON, May 14.

The Admiralty announces that a

portion of our Dover forces success-

fully carried out yesterday morning

a very heavy bombardment of

Zeebrugge.

The Naval air service co-operated.

Over fifteen aerial combats were

fought in which four of the enemy's

machines were destroyed and five

driven down. Two of ours are miss-

ing. One of them landed in Holland

and has been interned.

GERMAN REPORT.

A Berlin official report says:

Enemy monitors shelled Zeebrugge

on Saturday in a fog at long range.

Little damage was done and there

INTIMATIONS

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 14th May to THURSDAY, 17th May, 1917, both days inclusive. The return of Capital of \$340 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 28th May, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED.
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 10, 1917. 1781

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTEENTH YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 10, George Street, at 11 A.M. on FRIDAY, the 19th May, 1917, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1916, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th May to the 18th May both days inclusive.

The CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.
W. G. DAWY.
General Manager.
Kowloon, May 3, 1917. 1788

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club House, Happy Valley, on WEDNESDAY, 24th May, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, May 11, 1917. 1788

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN, 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSIAN ASIAN BANK, Hongkong, from date to 30th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The loan is issued for 25 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1942.

The loan may be repaid at par after the 20th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half yearly on the 20th March and the 20th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 20th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expense. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISSALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1787

COMIC

"REGAL" RECORDS

BY
BILLY WILLIAMS

6648 (Where Does Duddy Go When He Goes Out?)
Wait Till I'm As Old As Father

6649 (Call Me Early in the Morning)
Oh! For Another Day at Margate

6646 (The Worst of it is, I Like It)
The Ragtime Wedding

6649 (Giving A Donkey A Strawberry)
Let's Have Another One Together

6647 (Mister John Mackenzie O')
I Come, Fra' Scotland

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUND at 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

I—Authorized Capital £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds—£3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds—£17,687,590
Sinking Fund Accounts—£28,250

£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch—£2,381,456
"Life & Annuity—£1,141,593
Revenue Marine Department—£37,293
Other Receipts—£78,940

£23,970,367

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHAW, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

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DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL, Kowloon. Wanted immediately a MATRON. Apply by letter to Miss SKIPTON, Superintendent, State references. Hongkong, May 11, 1917. 1788

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Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION NO. 1

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E. RAY
THE OPEN GOLF CHAMPION, writes:
54, LOWER PRINCE ROAD, GLENVIEW, WATERLOO, MARYLAND, U.S.A.
July 24th, 1912.
Messrs. F. & J. Smith,
Dear Sirs:
I might say that I have been a regular smoker of your Glasgow Mixture for the last twelve years, and I might also say that I cannot find any tobacco to suit me like it. In my opinion if Golf Players would smoke your famous Glasgow Mixture they would find it very soothing to the Nerves, as I am sure I do when having to play strenuous Golf matches such as the Open Championships, etc. Yours truly, E. RAY.

SMITH'S GLASGOW MIXTURE
SOLD EVERYWHERE

THE GERMAN SLAVE DRIVER.

[BY CAPT. D. D. SHEEHAN, M.P.]

Many Catholics in neutral countries appear to think that Catholicism and Catholics are not suffering at the hands of Germany in this war—and that generally Germany is righteously waging a righteous war.

That they have formed their opinion on insufficient data and perverted facts is beyond doubt. They have not taken the trouble to investigate the causes of the war for themselves. Their opinions have been manufactured for them by interested parties. They are even shut out from all knowledge of the "disgraceful incidents" which mark and mar any temporary triumphs of the German arms.

It is to these people that all lovers of the truth should seek earnestly to address themselves.

Now if there is one thing beyond another which is beyond the pale of controversy it is the infamous conduct of Germany towards industrious and devout Catholic Belgium.

When war was declared, the Catholic King of this ultra-Catholic State refused to consent to German troops making a roadway of his territory to strike at the heart of France. He pointed to the treaty rights. He said to Germany "You yourself by your own signature, have guaranteed the independence of Belgium."

Every good Catholic must know that the sanctity of a solemn treaty should be most rigidly observed by all the signatories thereto, and the one who breaks away from his obligations is guilty of the blackest moral crime.

The power which cannot keep faith with man is not likely to keep faith with God. It practically denies the authority of God since he is the fount and spring and source of all moral law.

This Germany started on her career of murder by first trampling upon the treaty she had solemnly undertaken to preserve, and from that day poor Catholic Belgium has been enduring the torture of martyrdom in the cause of liberty and in the interests of Catholicism.

She preserved her soul and her honour although she knew she would be subjected to every form of torture that German power could invent. So suffered the early Christian and Catholic martyrs for their principles.

How did the venerable pastor Cardinal Mercier fare at the hands of Germany's brutal legionaries? He was made a prisoner in his own palace because he dared to take his stand with his people for the causes of honour and justice and truth. Let those things be recalled and remembered by those Catholics in neutral States who have surrendered their sympathies or temporarily given their support to Germany.

And what of this devout, religious, hard-working Catholic Belgian people. Their land has been overrun as if by a swarm of locusts who devoured all that came in their way. Scores of thousands have been driven into exile and are dependent upon the charity of neutral peoples for a bare existence. Thousands have been slaughtered whilst fighting for their homes and liberty. Their country has been ravaged, their homes pillaged, their womenfolk subjected to unnameable indignities, their churches and cathedrals destroyed, and all because they dared, in obedience to Catholic teachings to defend their altars and their liberty.

What is Germany doing at this hour in Belgium? Not enough that she has placed the yoke on this brave Catholic nation; not enough that she should have disgraced and defiled the fair Belgian

with not enough that she should have scattered her people and ruined her industries; but—crowning infamy of all—she must sell what is left of the Belgian race into the vilest slavery!

The whole Catholic world should cry out against this monstrous outrage upon a Catholic people.

Not only does Germany compel the whole population of Belgium to work for her to produce supplies for her troops, to feed her armies, whilst the Belgians themselves starve, but, contrary to all international laws and customs, she is deporting the civil population of Belgium, aiding their homes and carrying off men and women, boys and girls, indiscriminately, forcing them to labour on German soil, under German slave-drivers for the sustenance of the German civil and fighting population.

How are these slave raids carried out? Let one incident speak for itself. "About three in the morning troops with fixed bayonets barred the streets, machine-guns commanded the road against unarmed people. Soldiers made their way into the houses. The Officers pointed out the people who were to go and, half-an-hour later, everybody was marched pell-mell into an adjacent factory and from there to the station, whence the departure took place."

"They (the Germans) carry off men and women indiscriminately and send them, Heaven knows where. Also—"

"The victims are lodged in a terrible manner, in disgraceful promiscuity."

The horror of it all makes an appalling picture of German brutality. Even the soldiers of the Landsturm blushed for the disgraceful work on which they were engaged.

"Never," says a high authority, "has so iniquitous a measure been carried out. The Germans have shown all the barbarity of slave-drivers."

And what does Cardinal Mercier, a Prince of the Catholic Church, say of all this?

"We the shepherds of these sheep who are torn from us by brutal force, full of anguish at the thought of the moral and religious isolation in which they are about to languish, impotent witnesses of the grief and terror in the numerous homes shattered or threatened, appeal to all souls, believing or unbelieving, in Allied countries, in neutral countries, and even in enemy countries, who have a respect for human dignity. May Divine Providence design to inspire all who have any authority, all who are masters of speech and pen, to rally round our humble Belgian flag for the abolition of European slavery."

It is in response to this appeal that I humbly but earnestly submit the necessity of the case of Catholic Belgium to the opinion and judgment of those who read my words, and with Cardinal Mercier I will say—May human conscience triumph over all sophisms and remain steadfastly faithful to the great precept of St. Ambrose—Honour above everything—Nihil preferendum honestate.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough," but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

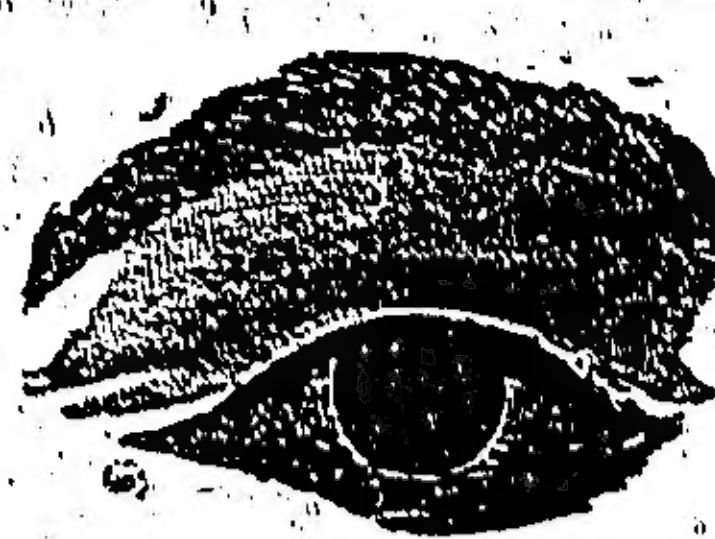
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Hongkong September 4, 1915.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
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KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
Wharves, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100					

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Quality.

With LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, a few drops sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

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The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE

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INVITATION CARDS

BOOKBINDING.



Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS

"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used

Bentley's

A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.

A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address

"MILBURN" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

TUESDAY

the 15th May, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, etc.,

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood) Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dining Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Locks and Writing Tables, Electro Plated Ware, etc., A Piano in good condition, Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Tennis, Poles and Netting, etc., etc., One Yacht Typewriter, Carpets (New and second hand), American Ice Chest and One Iron Bed.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1780

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

FRIDAY

the 18th May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF Large Turkish Bath Stoves, Bath Towels, Face Towels, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Glass Cloth, etc., etc.

Also

A VALUED ASSORTMENT OF Brass Flower Vases, Jardinières, Vases with Stands, Candlesticks, Buddhas, Finger Bowls, Incense Burners, Kinkoson Sakeums, Vases, Flower Vases, Kutani Vases, Wall Plates, Jardinières with Stands, Porcelain Vases, etc., etc., etc.

And

A FEW LOTS OF GLASSWARE, comprising:—Table Glasses, Decanters, Glass Jars, Fruit Dishes, Ice Cream Plates, Ice Pitchers, Water Jugs, etc., etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view on day previous to sale. Inspection solicited.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 12, 1917. 1790

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY

the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 P.M. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria Hongkong viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria Hongkong and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION "A" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the messuage erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1869.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$24.45.
Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—675 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$8.75.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK, or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1777

WORRY IS A DISEASE.

The disorder which causes its victims to worry, whether they have anything to worry about or not, is neurasthenia. Neurasthenia is entirely distinct from hysteria, although the patient may have both diseases at the same time.

Neurasthenia often results from some nervous shock, such as the loss of a near relative, business reverses, or some severe over-strain on the nervous system. The patient is usually pale, showing that the blood is thin, and the first thing to do is to build up the blood, because anything that builds up the general health helps to correct the neurasthenic condition. Rest and a good tonic is the very best treatment in most cases.

Dr. Williams' pink pills are an ideal tonic for this condition, because they contain no alcohol or harmful drugs, and neurasthenic patients should avoid alcoholic stimulants. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. has published a little book on nervous disorders that contains a chapter on Neurasthenia, in which the symptoms are fully described and the correct treatment given. The booklet is free to those who send a post card to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Maclean Road, Shanghai.

You can begin Dr. Williams' pink pills today by getting a supply from your dealer or direct, post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, from the above address.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

TUESDAY

the 15th May, 1917, at 2.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A VALUED ASSORTMENT OF JARDINIÈRES, VASES, ORNAMENTS, FINGER BOWLS, etc.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 11, 1917. 1783

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

FRIDAY

the 18th May, 1917, at 10 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK, comprising:—

Pongee Silk, Holland, White Drill, Dress Materials, Alpaca, Blue and White Serge, Talcum Soap, Perfumery, Counterpanes, Towels, a number of ready made Dresses, Canvas Shoes, etc., etc.

A few Sun Hats and a number of New Carpets.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 11, 1917. 1784

TANG YUK, DENTIST, successor to the late SIEN JING, 14, D'AVILA STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 2s, or larger advertisements for 2s.

The London Directory Co., Ltd., 25, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials—Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Price: 21s. and 2s. 6d.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL ATTACK BY THE BRITISH.

HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS TAKEN.

LONDON, May 12.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We very successfully attacked during the night and this morning the Hindenburg Line in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt and also astride the Arras-Cambrai road and northward of the Somme, gaining all our objectives and taking some hundreds of prisoners.

There was local fighting resulting in our favour during the night to the east of Leerppe.

We also carried out successful raids to the east of Ypres.

MESOPOTAMIA.

GOOD WORK BY MOBILE COLUMNS.

LONDON, May 12.

Official: Our mobile columns operating in the basin of the Shatt-el-Adhaim and Dikla Rivers pressed back the enemy into the Jebel Hamrin range, eighty miles distant from Baghdad.

BRITISH MISSION IN NEW YORK.

UNFORGETTABLE SCENES.

NEW YORK, May 12.

Enormous enthusiasm marked the arrival of the Bullfinch Mission. The streets were packed with cheering crowds.

The Mayor, receiving the Mission at the City Hall, expressed admiration of and thanks to the British Navy for keeping open the seas to American commerce, and he also thanked the army of Great Britain, Canada and other Colonies.

Mr. Balfour, who was greatly moved by the reception, replied briefly. He said it was possible for the people of the Homeland to have a glimpse at that scene "it would inspire them to fresh enthusiasm."

THE BANQUET.

There were unforgettable scenes at the great banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to the British and French Missions.

The Mayor declared that nothing in the life of the city since the visit of Lafayette had equalled in magnitude the reception given to the city's present guests because of what their respective nations had done for human liberty and self-government.

Mr. Joseph Choate, former Ambassador to London, referred to "those dear Allies of ours, Britain our beloved mother country, and France our fascinating and hypnotising sister."

Mr. Balfour aroused great enthusiasm when he declared that a crisis had been reached when the whole of Civilisation must rise up and voice its appeal for the preservation of human liberty. "Unless all who love liberty unite we shall be destroyed piecemeal." (Prolonged cheers.)

REORGANISATION OF THE ADMIRALTY.

LONDON, May 12.

The Times states that the re-organisation of the Admiralty has been completed. The First, Second and Fourth Sea Lords are relieved of departmental work connected with the "provision of material" and civil administration; and can now devote their whole attention to strategy, in consultation with the First Lord. Simultaneously the office of Controller of the Navy will be revived and probably filled by an eminent civilian.

THE NEW CONTROLLER.

The Daily Mail states that Sir Eric Geddes has been appointed Controller of the Navy.

AMERICAN MISSION TO RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

The Mission to Russia includes Major-General Scott, Chief of Staff, and Admiral Glavin.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, May 12.

A British report from Salonika states:—

The enemy attacked on Wednesday night, south-eastward of Dorian, and obtained a temporary footing on Golitsa Hill.

Our counter-attack immediately drove the enemy out.

We repulsed a second attack on Thursday, inflicting losses.

Our aeroplanes carried out four successful bombings, dropping quantities of explosives on dug-outs.

BRILLIANT CAPTURE BY THE FRENCH.

PARIS, May 11.

A communiqué states:—

West of the Vardar, over the most difficult ground, we brilliantly captured Skradliden, south of Hunia, repulsing violent Bulgarian counter-attacks.

There was lively artillery firing in the Cerna Bend and in the sector of Monastir.

In the fighting on May 10th and 11th, the Allies captured 353 prisoners and three machine-guns. The enemy losses were considerable.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

SPEECH IN THE DUMA.

RUSSIA AND LIBERTY.

PETROGRAD, May 11.

At an extraordinary session of the Duma, M. Roditchoff, Secretary of State for Finland, said: "The greater our victory over the enemy the more complete will be the victory of Democracy. Unless German militarism is overthrown, the work will all be futile, and generations must be devoted to armaments."

Russia has adopted liberty in order to overthrow despotism and to drive out the enemy from the occupied territories. The Provisional Government has a right to demand every sacrifice. The speech was loudly cheered.

GERMANY SELF-DEPENDENT.

AMSTERDAM, May 11.

In the Reichstag, Herr Batocki said the hopes regarding the food supplies from Roumania should not be exaggerated. Nothing was available from our allies, and America is now making all possible difficulties for neutrals. Therefore, Germany was entirely self-dependent.

BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, May 11.

The exports show a decrease of £1,018,373 and imports an increase of £8,569,014 compared with April last year.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

PARIS, May 11.

During the week ending May 6th the arrivals of merchantmen numbered 940 and departures 930. Of the vessels sunk one was over and seven were under 1,600 tons. Six merchantmen were unsuccessfully attacked and five fishing boats were sunk.

DARING PILOT MISSING.

Captain Ball, who has brought down 12 aeroplanes, and is described by his commanding officer as a most daring and most skilful pilot, is missing.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

NEW GROUPS FOR VOLUNTARY ATTESTATION.

The War Office announces the opening within a week of two new groups for voluntary attestation, one of men married and single not over 45 and the other of married and single between 45 and 50.

YICTORIA CROSS AWARDS.

LONDON, May 12.

The following have been awarded the Victoria Cross:—
Captain Percy Cherry, Australian Forces, previously awarded the Military Cross.
After all the other officers had been wounded, he cleared the village of the enemy, and beat of the most resolute counter-attacks. He was wounded in the morning, but remained at his post, encouraging his men, and held out till he was killed.
Second Lieutenant George Cates, Rifle Brigade.
He placed his foot on an exploding bomb. He saved the lives of his comrades, but lost his own.
Private Christopher Cox, Bedford Regiment.
He fearlessly rescued many wounded. The ground was so swept by the fire of the enemy that even his own battalion was forced to take cover to avoid annihilation.

ITALIAN MISSION TO AMERICA.

NEW YORK, May 12.

The Italian Mission has arrived.

STRIKES AMONG MUNITION WORKERS.

GOVERNMENT ACTION.

LONDON, May 11.

The Government have exhibited in the centres affected by strikes, the following notice:—

The serious stoppage of work of engineers engaged on vital munitions has occurred at a moment when, in view of the present offensive on all the fronts, there is greater need for all munitions than at any previous time. The strike, which is alleged as a protest partly against the abolition of the trade cards and partly against the Munitions Amendment Bill, continues, despite full explanations of the effect of these measures, despite it being completely unauthorized by fifty Trade Unions in the engineering and shipbuilding trades. The strike, therefore, is clearly as much a protest against the authority of the Trade Unions as against the Government's action.

This is fully confirmed by telegrams from the strike leaders in the Manchester area, stating that the joint engineering-shop stewards' committee repudiates any interference by official executives of the workers in the present dispute. The Government summons all loyal citizens to resume work immediately, pointing out that all inclining to any stoppage in munition work are guilty under the Defence of the Realm Act, the penalty being servitude for life or any lesser punishment as may be awarded.

A PROJECTED ROYAL TOUR.

LONDON, May 12.

Their Majesties will go on a tour through the northern industrial areas next week, when it is hoped that work will be completely resumed.

DUTCH WAR MINISTER RESIGNS.

THE HAGUE, May 11.

The War Minister, Major-Gen. E. S. Boom, has resigned owing to the Second Chamber having passed a resolution by 44 votes to 26 against the calling up of the Landstorm of the 1909 class.

MARKET QUIET.

LONDON, May 12.

Silver is quoted 37½. The market is without feature and quiet. Messrs. Montague's report says the silver market is most quiet, the price having a dropping tendency owing to little competition for the small amounts offered. Sales from New York continued to be very small and there is little speculation in the way of either buying or selling.

GRAVE OUTLOOK IN COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, May 12.

The Executive Committee of the Lancashire Card-rooms Amalgamation has resolved to ask the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations for a joint meeting to discuss the employers' proposal to close the mills for eight days at Whitburn, owing to the grave outlook in the cotton trade. The card-rooms number 50,000. Half of those affected contend that systematic short time is preferable to prolonged stoppages.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, May 12.

The deaths are announced of Dr. Swete, the author, Mr. Harold Fielding Hale and Mr. Frederick D. Sassoon.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENTS ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, May 11.

A French communiqué reports:—After a violent bombardment in the region of Cerny-en-Laonnois, the enemy attacks on both sides of the village were shattered by our artillery and machine-guns. The enemy gained a footing on 200 metres of our trenches west of the village, but were immediately driven out. There has been violent cannonading on this part of the front. We brought down five enemy aeroplanes and four others were forced down seriously damaged.

EMPIRE MATCH-MAKING.

COLONIALS' CHANCE TO GET ENGLISH BRIDES.

One happy fact observable during the war, said Dr. Saleeby, speaking on "Imperial Eugenics," at the Royal Institution recently, was that infant mortality in Great Britain in 1915 was the lowest recorded.

There were several ways of increasing our population. We could save children's lives, and could help pre-natal which at present was systematically penalized, and in effect prohibited by taxes and inadequate housing. Houses were built for single people and for children's couples, people were "housed" and not "homeed."

We ought to have a policy of migration within the Empire. There were about one million more women in the British Isles than men, and after the war there would be no fit man to marry for emigration. On the other hand, there were far more men in the Colonies than women. It would be a good thing if some of the Colonials now in this country could marry our girls and return with them to the Colonies.

INTIMATIONS

LIGHT-WEIGHT LUXURY

A CAR IN A FIELD OF ITS OWN

SCRIPPS-BOOTH MOTOR CAR

JUST TO HAND

A CONSIGNMENT OF THESE

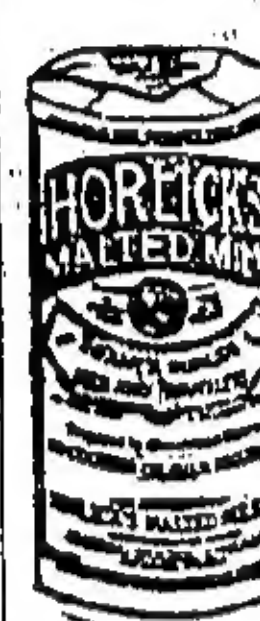
NEW CARS—FOR SALE OR HIRE

EXILE GARAGE 33-35, DES VEAUX ROAD.

Phone No. 1036.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

A Great Factor in Food Economy.



Pure, full-cream milk enriched with all the nutritive



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

E
QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A.S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE NO. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

WANTED.

A competent MANSTENOGRAPHER and TYPIST required by a shipping office. For further particulars refer to No. 555.

C/O 'CHINA MAIL' Office.

Hongkong, May 14, 1917. 1793

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE THIRTY SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of May, 1917, at 10 o'clock for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1916. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 9th May, 1917, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, May 14, 1917. 1792

G. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of May, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Lot No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements (approximate)	Area (approximate)	Estimated Value
1	Lot 1, above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong.	N. 100 ft. E. 100 ft. S. 100 ft. W. 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	£10,000

1791

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th May, 1917, at 12.00 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Corner of the HOUSE STREET, ONE JAPANESE DOG Male, about 2 years old.

Terms: as usual.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 14, 1917. 1794

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Brass Ware at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Tennis Gear, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, May 16.—Entries close for next Gymkhana.
FRIDAY, May 18.—10 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous Stock at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
11 a.m.—China Borneo Co's. Meeting.
SATURDAY, May 19.—Assembly-Arms on Volunteer Parade Ground.
Interpret Rifle Shooting at King's Park, Kowloon.
MONDAY, May 21.—Election of a Justice of the Peace for the Licensing Board.
WEDNESDAY, May 23.—6.30 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of the Royal H.K. Golf Club.
THURSDAY, May 24.—Empire Day.
FRIDAY, May 25.—Queen Mary's Birthday (1897).
Gymkhana Meeting at Happy Valley.
SUNDAY, May 27.—Whit Sunday.
MONDAY, May 28.—Whit Monday—General Holiday.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Deutsche Asiatische Bank at Peking has wound up all its affairs ready to be closed down in the event of war.

A Chinese clerk in the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd., at Singapore, against whom two charges of forgery have been brought, is said to have obtained \$100,000.

Miss Maude Symes, sister of Mr. J. A. Symes, manager of Kamunting Estate, Jitra, Kedah, was closing a window in the bungalow, recently, when she was struck by lightning and instantaneously killed.

The Weekly Religious Meeting of the Helena May Institute will be conducted to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. by the Rev. H. E. Anderson. Subject: "Present Times in the Light of Prophecy."

According to the Chinese Press, says the *Nat. Daily News*, the request to export wheat from Shanghai made by a foreign contractor to the Hongkong Government was rejected by the Bureau of Taxes on the ground that the export of foodstuffs from China is prohibited in the treaty.

H. I. M. the Emperor of Japan received Sir Conyngham Greene, the British Ambassador, in audience on the 4th inst. and His Excellency presented the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, with Collar, which has been conferred on the Crown Prince by King George.

Over \$47,000 has been paid over to the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai by the Chinese Government through the Special Envoy of Foreign Affairs, says the Chinese Press, in settlement of all indemnity claims by Japanese subjects who suffered during the second revolution in 1913.

A Chinese named Kam Po Ming, age 27 years, was removed to the Government Civil Hospital as the result of a fall into the harbour from one of the wharves. The drowning man was unconscious when taken from the water by Lance-Sergeant Fallon, who successfully applied artificial respiration.

There is practically nothing which the world wants that China does not contain. There are certain things which she produces as no other country in the world can produce them. With all these advantages, the position which she holds in the ranks of the world's producers is inferior to that of countries far below her in natural resources. How long will it be before her Government and people wake up to the importance and the possibilities of their wondrous heritage!—*N.C. Daily News*.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

GRATITUDE TO OVERSEAS BRANCHES.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the meeting of Grand Council of the Navy League held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on Thursday, the 29th March.

Proposed by Colonel A. C. E. Welby, seconded by Professor A. Bostock Hill, M.D.M. Sec., and carried.

This meeting of the Grand Council of the Navy League desires to give expression to its deep gratitude to the Committees and Members of the Overseas Branches of the Organization for their most generous contributions to the Relief Funds for the dependants of the gallant men of the Navy and Mercantile Marine who lost their lives in defence of the Empire.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

LADIES RECREATION CLUB V. CHINESE Y. M. C. A.

Played at Leighton Hill Ground on Saturday, 12th May.

Turner, Mohler, Moore, and Chan, Chan, and Ng.

H. J. Vorney and J. Jonckheer beat A. Morse and H. E. Mural beat J. M. Bostock and F. Bevington.

21 6 23 10 26 7

L. R. C. won by 76 games to 23.

THE MARINE COURT.

A CHIEF ENGINEER'S ALLEGED MISCONDUCT.

FURTHER OBJECTIONS BY DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL.

The adjourned sitting of the Special Court convened under the instructions of H.E. the Governor, to enquire into the conduct of W. J. Stokes, the Chief Engineer of the s.s. *Phoenician*, was resumed this morning.

It will be remembered that the Court adjourned last week consequent upon the objections made by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., to Commander Beckwith sitting of the Court on the ground that his Worship had heard an *ex-parte* statement from the Captain of the *Phoenician*. As before, the Court consisted of Commander Beckwith, R.N., Marine Magistrate, Lieut. Commander F. E. Nuttall, R.N., of H.M.S. *Taurus*, Commander P. H. Rolfe, Marine Superintendent of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Mr. D. MacMurray, Superintending Engineer of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and Mr. A. S. Bell-Smith, the master of the s.s. *Honam*.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, appeared on behalf of the defendant, and Mr. H. E. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, appeared for the plaintiff.

Commander Beckwith said that H.E. the Governor had instructed him to preside over the Court by virtue of his position as Marine Magistrate.

Mr. Pollock, K.C.: I must respectfully ask your Worship to note the objection of the defence to your Worship sitting in the Court. Your Worship frankly stated at the last sitting that you thought you should not sit in the Court; that being so, I am bound to take objection. I would mention that it is not impossible for get another president of the Court, as it is laid down that a stipendiary magistrate can sit. I must also point out that no proper charge has been laid. A letter was sent by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Hapton to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist and all that is said in that letter is that "we shall call evidence to prove misconduct on or about certain dates," and then the letter gives a whole pile of dates. We have three objections to make. One is that we are given dates, on which misconduct is alleged to have taken place and then we are told to work out the charges for ourselves; we are asked to bring this novelty into criminal law: "You are to form out of that statement the charges of the prosecution for yourself"—a novelty in criminal law impossible to imagine. It is the business of the prosecution to formulate the charges. There must be some definite charge made. Another point is that no statement has been furnished us by the prosecution of any Act or Ordinance under which the charges are laid. It is necessary for the accused to know under what part of the Ordinance the charges are laid. Another point is that there must be a definite complainant—a person named. It is very necessary to know this, because I might make a point on a question of malicious prosecution.

Mr. Sharp, K.C., said that he would first say that he raised no objection to his Worship sitting on the Court. With regard to the other objections he thought they were practically the same as his learned friend had previously made. Mr. Sharp pointed out that there was only one word mentioned in the Ordinance, and that word was "misconduct." It therefore was not necessary to state more than that misconduct had taken place.

Mr. Pollock: Do I understand that this action has been taken solely under section 19 of the Ordinance, and not anything else? We have a right to know this.

Mr. Sharp: To the best of our knowledge that is so.

Mr. Pollock: Oh! To the best of your knowledge. That will not do. I must have a definite answer.

Mr. Sharp said that section 19 stated the word "misconduct" only, and that was on what he proposed to base his case. So far as he knew no other section of the Ordinance had been contemplated; nothing else than section 19 had been thought of.

Mr. Pollock, addressing his Worship, said: You stated just now that

H.E. the Governor had given direct instructions that you should sit as president of this Court. I take it, therefore, that you are sitting under direct instruction from His Excellency.

The President: I think I answered that at the previous sitting by saying that H.E. the Governor had given instructions that a special court of enquiry should be convened to investigate the case.

His Worship then said that he had noted the objections put forward and that he now proposed to proceed with the case.

Mr. Pollock: I must go on with my objections your Worship, I say that deliberately.

Mr. Pollock then went on to argue that there should be one charge of gross misconduct. He said it was unfair to pile up a big pyramid of charges against the Chief Engineer, and it was against the law. There had been friction between the Engineer and the Captain and it was manifestly unfair and manifestly against the law to refer to a previous case, which the prosecution had done by bringing forward two complaints by calling Captain de la Sala's predecessor. He wondered why the prosecution had not gone still further back and brought in the latter's predecessor. They proposed to bring a whole list of petty charges which had not even been entered in the ship's log, and to make a sort of Irish stew out of the lot as an excuse to take away the certificate of the Chief Engineer who had been at sea for 20 years and had served about 15 years in the Company who at present employed him. They were going to bring in such petty things as to whether a bottle of anchovy sauce had been thrown overboard. If the prosecution had one single case of gross misconduct let them come into the court and say so. They could not mix up a number of various incidents together and call the whole an act of gross misconduct.

Another objection, Mr. Pollock said, was that when the misconduct was supposed to have taken place except on one occasion no entry had been made in the log. The law said that the account should be given an opportunity of making a statement and that that statement should be entered in the log at the time. This was not done.

His Worship said that he thought the defence need have no fear as to whether the charge would be one of gross misconduct. The Court was composed of men who would be capable of judging and they could be relied upon to give a just opinion.

The Court then rose for lunch. Upon resuming, Mr. Sharp said that it would be left to the Court to decide whether the conduct was gross misconduct, or not, and he did not propose to argue on the question as to whether the Engineer's certificate should be cancelled. That also was a matter for the Court to decide. With regard to the question of one single charge of misconduct, the Captain had a perfect right to come and state all the counts on which he charged the accused, and it was on the continued repetition of misconduct on the dates given that the Captain made his complaint.

Mr. Pollock: I should like to reply to the remarks of my learned friend.

His Worship: I thought you had made all your objections.

Mr. Pollock: I merely wish to reply to one or two points. I will not detain the Court long.

His Worship: Very well, but of course we want to get on with the case.

Mr. Pollock then again referred to the Ordinance in connection with the term "misconduct," and then his Worship said he presumed that the Court might go on with the case against the Engineer.

Mr. Sharp in outlining the case, said that the Chief Engineer appeared to have forgotten that there could only be one master of the ship. When Captain de la Sala joined the ship, trouble began on the first day. Owing to the fact that there had been trouble due to the Chief Mate being addicted to drink, Captain de la Sala requested that there should be no drink on the ship. This, in order to pacify the Chief Engineer, was subsequently altered to a request that there should be no drinking. This order was disregarded by the Chief Engineer and trouble was caused—so much so, that it resulted in the Chief Officer being compelled to leave the ship and another officer also got into trouble. The Chief Engineer was in the habit of calling the master by the term of "My Man" or "My Man" and otherwise behaving in a disrespectful manner. On another occasion Mr. Stokes went on the bridge and said that the ship had been delayed too long at her anchorage and when reminded by the Captain that two hours' notice had been given to the Engineer to enable him to bank his fire, he replied in an insulting manner. Many other instances of trouble caused by the Chief Engineer were cited amongst which was a repeated threat on the part of the Engineer to "go over the side of the ship with all his assistants."

Mr. Sharp concluded by stating that all these instances showed consistent misconduct and disregard for the master's position on the ship.

Captain de la Sala then went into the witness box and gave evidence as to the incidents of misconduct which formed part of the Chief Engineer's case as summarized by Mr. Sharp.

The case is proceeding.

THE MAGISTRACY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

A Chinese "house boy," employed at No. 223 Des Voeux Road Central, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with the unlawful possession of 35 tael of prepared opium other than Government opium.

Inspector Kent informed the magistrate that the defendant, while carrying a basket in Des Voeux Road Central, was stopped by a Chinese detective, who, upon opening the defendant's basket, discovered that it contained prepared opium.

The defendant, who pleaded not guilty, explained that he had merely been employed to carry the opium.

The man who had employed the defendant to carry the opium, however, could not be found, and his Worship imposed a fine of \$2,000, with the alternative of six months' hard labour in Victoria Gaol.

ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE IN THE HARBOUR.

A Chinese girl named Li Ying, 20 years of age, residing at No. 21 Peking Road, Kowloon, was yesterday rescued from drowning by Indian Lance Sergeant Biger Khan, after she had attempted to commit suicide by leaping into the harbour from the Star Ferry Pier at Kowloon. The girl was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

Shortly after her arrival a Chinese woman named Wong Kwai Ying, age 29 years, residing at No. 28 Canton Road, Kowloon, was also brought to the Hospital suffering from emersion, as the result of attempting suicide by jumping into the harbour from the Lun Fat Street Wharf, Wanchai.

LARCENY IN A TEMPLE.

A Chinese woman, carrying her baby on her back, whilst engaged in sacred ritual in the Tin Han Temple, at Causeway Bay, yesterday, felt someone tugging at her baby's arm. Turning her head she saw a man pull a gold mounted rattan bangle from the child's wrist. She immediately cried out and the thief ran out of the temple with the bangle in his possession. The woman, however, gave chase and the fugitive was caught and arrested by an Indian constable.

When brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning the man pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing the bangle and explained that he was hungry at the time and having no money with which to buy food, he committed the theft.

The magistrate said he would give judgment to-morrow morning and remanded the defendant in Police custody.

VIOLENT GAMBLERS.

Four Chinese gamblers, charged with fighting at No. 5 Chung Hing street, were brought before Mr. Melbourne this morning and pleaded guilty to the offence.

Inspector Brazil stated that the gaming was of three days' duration and had terminated in a fight in which all four players had participated. Choppers, bottles and bamboo poles, were used in the fracas, but, fortunately, none of the combatants were seriously injured.

His Worship fined each defendant one dollar, with the alternative of three days' imprisonment in Victoria Gaol, and ordered that each defendant be bound over on a personal bond of \$25, to be of good behaviour for three months.

CHASING PEDESTRIANS IN CAINE ROAD.

He was chasing pedestrians in Caine Road last Saturday, explained Inspector Kent, in relating the circumstances of a case before Mr. Melbourne this morning in which a very penitent-looking Chinese, with a black and blue eye, pleaded guilty to the offence of having been drunk and incapable.

His Worship smiled and imposed a fine of three dollars.

NOT WASHED IN TWO YEARS.

Before Mr. Melbourne this morning, a coolie was charged with stealing a pair of trousers from an Indian watchman.

Detective Sergeant Clarke held up an extremely soiled pair of old pants as exhibit "A" and informed the magistrate that they were the trousers alleged to have been stolen by the defendant from the complainant.

"They look as if they have been washed for two years," said Sergeant Clarke.

"Quite so, not by the look of them," agreed Mr. Melbourne.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge and after evidence had been heard the case was dismissed.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

PREMIER DESERTED BY HIS MINISTERS.

Peking telegrams to-day to our Chinese contemporary state that it is reported that the Prime Minister has decided to resign, but will shoulder the responsibility until his successor has been appointed.

On the 11th inst. the Premier convened a Cabinet meeting to discuss the situation, but only three Ministers attended. Most of the members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations. Even the newly-appointed Minister of Finance has refused to take part in the discussions until the new Cabinet has been formed.

A Mandate directs that the ringleaders of the demonstration outside the House of Parliament last week shall be punished.

The Tukwans, remaining in Peking met at the Premier's residence on the 11th inst., but were unable to devise any means to assist the Government in the present situation.

HONGKONG AEROPLANE FUND.

LIST No. 5.

R. Ezra	\$ 50.00
Anonymous (W.)	50.00
Hon. Mr. W. Chatham	25.00
R. S.	25.00
E. Lloyd	25.00
Tong Lai Chuen	25.00
Capt. Pasmore	20.00
J. J. Ryan	20.00
Lam Wo	20.00
Ka Wo Chan	20.00
On Lok Yuen	20.00
St. John's Ambulance Brigade (Chinese Y.M.C.A.)	19.00
C. Tsamtsakapoulos	15.00
Kung Wo Lou Tim	15.00
Central Police Station, per F.B.	12.00
C. H. Gale, A. H., H. T. Jackman, T. L. Perkins, D. Wood, H. F. C. R. H., T. L., W. Edwards, E. Ellis, H. M., R. L. Bridger, E. M. S., K. H. Ammiller, C. E. Watson, L. Caming, Wing Ki Cheong, Kwong Nam Cheong, Tai Loi Chan, Leung Pui Chi, Ning Lee Chan, Tin Hong, Po Chu, Ki Cheuk, at \$10.00 each	240.00
E. W. Carpenter, E. Newhouse, M. Xavier, J. W. White, L. C. P. Rios, A. B. Purves, B. W. Grey, E. Larnour, T. A. Wood, H. Fegg, G. Haskett, H. S. Prouse, E. B. Lambert, A. W. Tickle, H. C. Lowick, G. F. Thomas, S. Hamey, J. Duncan, R. J. Stevenson, S. B. Jones, T. Bolt, F. A. Bidden, W. W. Fleming, G. Jex, J. H. D. Donahorne, T. A. C. R. D. W. A. R. E., E. Ruediger, M. A. Figueiredo, L. E. Gutierrez, C. Randall, P. Jackson, G. W. Gegg, K. A. F. Churruarín, Chung Hing Chan, Tong Shau Nam, Great Eastern Hotel, Wing On Co., Wing On Insurance Co., The Sun Co., Sun Insurance Co., Choo Lok On Tong, Wing Fat, at \$5.00 each	280.00
D. D. 43, Interpreter \$2, Kwong Chan \$2, N. Mat \$1	8.00
Amount previously acknowledged	\$ 839.00
Ledged	4,292.39
	\$5,131.39

CHARTER PARTIES.

A letter is published in *The Times* from Mr. H. R. Miller, in which two important suggestions are made. The first is that the wording of all charter-parties should be immediately amended so as to exclude the right of charterers to direct ships to German ports, whereas the existing standard document specifically includes German ports. By so amending the wording the dispatch of vessels to German ports after the war would always only be made possible by special negotiation. The second main suggestion is that all shipowners of the allied countries should undertake not to send a single ship to a German port for at least a year after the war. Germany would thus be dependent mainly on such neutral tonnage as she could secure. When she is faced with such a definite compact she may hesitate to continue the suicidal policy of destroying tonnage.

A HERO WITH EYEGLASSES.

"I cannot see without my glasses, and you can't expect a man to go on active service wearing glasses," said an applicant at the Guildhall Appeal Tribunal recently.

He was told that both in our own army and in those of the enemy men wearing glasses were now commonly suspected, and the chairman gave a case known to him of a soldier who, though as first rejected because of bad sight, had recently been decorated by the King for gallantry in the field.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep a hand-bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It is always handy and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE BRITISH MISSION TO AMERICA.

NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LUNCHEON.

SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

NEW YORK, May 13. The Chamber of Commerce entertained the members of the British Mission to a luncheon, which is memorable for the fact that American financiers and business men of world-wide note came to the luncheon and expressed their hearty sympathy for the British cause. Mr. Balfour, responding to a toast, said his life's dream had been that the English-speaking liberty-loving branches of mankind would be drawn closer together and that all temporary differences would be seen in their true perspective. He had been and would remain unalterably faithful to the ideal of American friendship.

Shouts of "No!" greeted Mr. Balfour's question: "Does anyone think that if sea power were transferred to German hands it would be exercised on behalf of human freedom?"

Mr. Balfour continued: "The German fleet was deliberately brought into existence in the hope of crushing the Naval Power which German autocracy recognises as one of the great bulwarks of freedom and one of the most perfect defences against world domination."

TILL THE HOHENZOLLERNS ARE OVERTHROWN.

NEW YORK, May 13. Prominent Socialists have sent messages to the Socialists at Stockholm, Copenhagen, The Hague, and Bern requesting them to forward messages to the Socialists in Germany, declaring that the world will continue to fight Germany till the Hohenzollerns are overthrown.

The signatories to the message include Mr. Russell, who is a member of the Mission proceeding to Russia.

THE PRESS CENSORSHIP QUESTION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, May 13. The Senate, after an arduous debate, expunged by 39 votes to 38, the provisions of the Espionage Bill establishing a modified newspaper censorship.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S PROPOSED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

WASHINGTON, May 13. The House of Representatives, after a stormy debate, decided by 215 votes to 173, to restore to the Army Bill the amendment which the Senate eliminated, permitting Colonel Roosevelt to lead a Division in France.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR GONE TO VIENNA.

AMSTERDAM, May 13. A telegram from Berlin states that the Chancellor has gone to Vienna for a conference with Count Czernin.

SPIES IN NORWAY.

CHRISTIANA, May 13. The four associations of Captains, Mates, Stewards, and Seamen have passed resolutions urging the Government to adopt a more effective control of foreigners who are pouring into Norway as spies, and who are responsible for the sufferings of the seamen.

THE ATTITUDE OF SCANDINAVIA.

STOCKHOLM, May 12. After a three days' conference, the Scandinavian Ministers have resolved to continue absolute neutrality and to abstain from mediation.

ENGINEERING STRIKE AT MANCHESTER OVER.

LONDON, May 13. The Engineering strike committee at Manchester has decided to resume work on the 14th inst. (This decision presumably affects all centres.)

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

CONDITIONS AT SCHLUBESSEL-BURG.

PETROGRAD, May 13.

Despite Tschelze's denial, it is confirmed that the conditions at Schlubesselsburg are as telegraphed on the 10th inst. A small party of anarchists seized the Duke of Leuchtenburg's house in Petrograd and is defying the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' delegates. The latter's organ declares the Duke to be dead and claims that the Committee has the sole right to speak for the people until the Constituent Assembly meets.

GENERAL KORNILOFF RESIGNS.

PETROGRAD, May 13.

General Korniloff has resigned the command of the troops at Petrograd. No explanation is published, but it is apparently due to friction with the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates.

AMERICAN HELP IN ORGANISING RUSSIA'S TRANSPORT.

PETROGRAD, May 13.

The Minister of War, M. Guchekoff, states that if a definite agreement is reached with America, who has undertaken to organize Russia's transport system, the question of the supply of munitions would be satisfactorily solved in a few weeks and the revitalizing of the army which is at present most unfavourable, would shortly be improved. The army has been reorganised enabling the utilisation of men of talent.

ACCIDENT TO A RUSSIAN GIANT AEROPLANE.

LONDON, May 13.

A Russian wireless message states that one of Russia's giant Iliumorutz aeroplanes, from some unexplained cause, fell 10,000 feet at Monastirjiska and her crew of six perished.

EXPULSION OF JEWS FROM JAFFA.

LONDON, May 13.

Renter learns that all Jews have been expelled from the Jaffa Passover and have been compelled to flee to the north. They were robbed during their flight and their homes were looted and destroyed. Those resisting were hanged. Thousands are wandering on the roads helpless, starving and ill, others have been deported to an unknown destination.

ESSENTIAL WORK.

LONDON, May 12.

General Sir William Robertson was the guest at a dinner given by the Newspaper Press Fund. General Robertson, in acknowledging the country's great debt to the Army to the Navy and merchant seamen, mentioned that during the last five or six weeks we had expended 200,000 tons of munitions in France alone, while we had sent across 50,000 tons of stone weekly for making roads. All this meant a great amount of work and General Robertson urged the newspapers to realise their great power and responsibility and to encourage the 75 per cent of the nation that was not fighting in the line, but whose work was essential to success, to do its utmost so that the whole of the resources of the nation could be utilised.

LORD DERBY'S TRIBUTE TO THE FLYING CORPS.

LONDON, May 12.

Lord Derby, speaking at Liverpool, paid a tribute to the bravery of the Flying Corps. He defied anyone to say whether any nation had complete air supremacy, but without fear of contradiction, he said that on the essential days of the battles of Arras and the Somme the supremacy of the air was absolutely ours, and without it we could not have done what we did. Lord Derby said he believed that there were at present better brains working in great Britain on perfecting and improving flying machines than in any other country in the world. Everything humanly possible was being done to improve the air service.

FOR A LAME BACK.

WHEN you have pains or lameness in the back, Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the best remedy. Rub it on the affected part for five minutes at each application. Then apply a piece of adhesive plaster to the spot and rub it over the plaster with the fingers. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH BLOW UP MUNITIONS DEPOT.

LONDON, May 12.

A French communiqué states: "Our batteries carried out destructive fire against German positions. They blew up a munitions depot north-east of Wincourt on the left bank of the Meuse."

An artillery duel was violent all night. Detachments penetrated the German line north of Bezonvaux at various points in Alsace, and took prisoners.

GERMAN REPORT.

AMSTERDAM, May 12.

A Berlin official reports states: "The strong British attacks on the Western Front last night were mostly repulsed by our certain fire. Our counter-attacks threw back the enemy where he had succeeded in penetrating our lines. The fight continues at the Koeux railway station. Fighting at new points developed in the morning. Fifteen enemy aeroplanes were brought down yesterday."

GERMANY'S WAR AIMS.

LONDON, May 12.

It is semi-officially announced at Berlin that the Chancellor will speak on the war aims on Tuesday.

MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, May 12.

A Russian official report transmitted by wireless states: "The enemy made a gas attack at Stabovce, southwards of Lake Narocz. Three companies of Turks and Kurds attacked on Thursday on both sides of the Euphrates, south-westward of Erzinjan and in the region of Kerkirli Pass. Their offensive was arrested."

We captured on Tuesday part of the positions between Sena and Pindgenin in the region of the German Pass. Later we captured several more positions, but Turkish reinforcements at night-time compelled us to fall back on our trenches."

We crossed the Diale River on the 3rd inst. near Meidan and advanced in the direction of Kifri. Our troops on Thursday forced a passage of the Diale River between Jumur and Omaraga."

RUSSIA AND SEPARATE PEACE.

PETROGRAD, May 12.

M. Skoboleff, the leading member of the Executive Committee of the Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, roundly declared at a sitting of the Council that the Russian proletariat scornfully repudiated a separate peace. Every soldier who consented to such with Germany injured the general cause of Russian democracy. The Army must have a powerful organisation ready to fight, not merely in the trenches, but to take the offensive.

(Continued on page 3.)

INDIAN INCOME TAX.

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

The Pioneer writes that one of the most important measures to be considered at the Simla session of the Imperial Legislative Council will be a bill for the amendment of the Income Tax Act of 1886. Complete revision of this statute is recognized to be necessary, particularly in order to enable the tax to be assessed with reference to all sources of income combined. An important departure so far as India is concerned was made in the act passed at Delhi this year which empowers collectors of income tax to call for returns of income where they consider that desirable. That reform will no doubt help to render the assessment of the tax more equitable and creation of additional machinery for the purpose of preventing evasion by wealthy persons would be welcomed. At present taxpayers with fixed salaries are easily assessed on the full amount which they receive while there is good reason to believe that large numbers of traders and others do not bear any like their full share of the burden.

THE SHEEP AND THE SHEARER.

A NASTY NIP.

A firm on the selected Admiralty list contracted for certain firing gear at £54 a set and sub-let the whole of the contract at a lower price, although permission had been given by the Admiralty to sub-let a portion only. The case was brought to light when the sub-contractor tendered for subsequent Admiralty requirements at £12 15s. 6d. In consequence of the disclosure, £2,000 has been refunded by the contractor. Another firm which originally tendered at £40 3s. a set have been called upon for a statement of their actual cost.

ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT.

IN almost every community there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Such persons seldom miss an opportunity to recommend this famous medicine to their friends and acquaintances. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

GERMAN VIEWS OF THE WAR.

ONLY ONE ENEMY, ENGLAND.

The "Kölnische Zeitung" publishes a report of a public meeting held at Cologne by the Rhenish branch of the Independent Committee for a German Peace. The chief speaker was Herr Fuhrmann, the well-known National Liberal leader. Fuhrmann began by expressing his thanks to the British for having by their "brutal frankness" opened the eyes of many Germans who now see that the fight is really only against England. The war against England was indeed inevitable since the appointment of Hindenburg and Ludendorff the German nation has known that sentimentality and partiality for England would have no influence upon the decisions in the domain of military and naval activity. At the same time, Fuhrmann warned his hearers against the exaggerated expectations entertained with regard to the submarine war.

He was followed by Dr. Pfleger, a Bavarian, a member of the Reichstag and of the Bavarian Diet, who also expressed his thanks to the British for having by their "brutal frankness" opened the eyes of many Germans who now see that the fight is really only against England. The war against England was indeed inevitable since the appointment of Hindenburg and Ludendorff the German nation has known that sentimentality and partiality for England would have no influence upon the decisions in the domain of military and naval activity. At the same time, Fuhrmann warned his hearers against the exaggerated expectations entertained with regard to the submarine war.

The present war, said Pfleger, would decide the fate of the German Empire, and he expressed his confidence that Germany would be able to obtain a large indemnity, in order to restore her financial situation.

THE INDEMNITY CHARGE.

The "Kölnische Volkszeitung," in a lengthy and ponderous article, insists on indemnities. The indemnities are to consist of territory and money. For the money, it looks to England, Russia, Italy and other members of the alliance against Germany to be in a deplorable state of bankruptcy, but England will have money enough, and she must be effectually bled.

The German people are not to regard the failure of the last British War Loan as evidence that money is no longer available. The failure must be regarded as a mere vote of lack of confidence in the British Government. Bonar Law once threatened a compulsory loan and this he must be compelled by Germany so to arrange that the proceeds will flow into German coffers. British journals have stated that the national property represents a value of \$3,000 millions, sterling. At the conclusion of peace, the British can show us whether this is mere boasting or not.

As money we can accept not only sovereigns, but Treasury bills, War Loan, &c. By accepting British State paper as war indemnity we compel the British to be tributary to us for years, and within in our hands it will be necessary to send German soldiers to England for the purpose of occupying the territory."

THE GERMAN EXCLUSION QUESTION.

A STRAITS COMMENT.

The Peking Gazette commenting on the recent discussion in the Hongkong Legislative Council on the motion affirming it to be in the best interests of the Colony that Germans should be excluded for a period of ten years after the declaration of peace says:—

What the motion sought to do was not immediately to legislate, but to place it on record that it is deemed desirable to bar Germans for ten years, and then to impose restrictions on them, and for our part, unless there are strong "Imperial" objections to such a course, we cannot imagine it—we think it is rather unfortunate that the officials by the Council of our Crown Colonies, caused the defeat of a resolution which so many consider to be in the best interests of these Possessions generally.

We have no idea what the Hongkong officials wish the public to understand by their action, though it was "explained" after a fashion, and the official members who spoke declared their conviction that what Mr. Holyoak, and a large body of commercial opinion wants, is not wise.

One wonders what use commercial men are on our Councils in the East if so very little. The contribution of the Governor of Hongkong, and H.E. the G.O.C. declared that the motion is contrary to the ideas of a lasting peace. One of the quickest means of interfering with a lasting peace is to give the Germans the same openings, the same facilities as they had before, immediately the war ends. Those who spoke for the resolution were far more convincing, and though they lost the day, it is to be hoped we have not heard the last of such attempts to deal with this particular aspect of a most important question.

The mercantile community—indeed, the community as a whole in our Colonies—have no desire to be associated on anything like the old terms with men who have failed to realise that "honour, justice and mercy mean, who acknowledge neither international obligations nor treaty unless they stand to gain by doing so, and in whose nature there is no chord which vibrates to the claims of either."

Our Colonies have suffered too much in the past from the tactics of the Tector to be ready to forget in a hurry, and unless action is taken on the lines indicated by legislation, the remedy will lie with the community and may be exercised in other directions which may lead to far more heart-burning. The opinions expressed by the mover and seconder of the resolution are "unitedly shared and endorsed" by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce at Hongkong, which unanimously adopted the identical motion. That is to say, it is supported by the expert opinion of business men, and furthermore, it is not opposed to the recommendations of the Allied Economic Conference; on the contrary. We believe these views are shared by the majority of business men in the Straits too, and more convincing arguments will be needed to change the popular and the commercial attitude than those vouchsafed by the hand of officials at Hongkong.

SEXTUPLE FINANCE IN CHINA.

OPPOSITION OF WASHINGTON.

The following interesting message from Washington was wired as a "special" to the "New York Times" in which it appeared on March 28:—

Washington, March 28. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing will not lend the support of the United States to the proposed reorganization of what is known as the "Six Power" banking group, formed originally for the purpose of financing China. It is still the view of the Administration that American bankers should not participate in a combination with the bankers of other nations to make a joint loan to China.

The State Department, in matters of foreign loans, opposes Mr. Lansing's view, the position that American bankers should not enter into agreements with foreign institutions which have more or less Governmental connections, and it is hinted, may have political and not merely financial objects in view.

The attitude of the Administration became known after the publication of reports that the international group, make up of New York, British, French, Russian, and Japanese bankers, proposed to effect reorganization, with German money excluded, and revive the plan to advance \$125,000,000 to China. The agreement which binds these bankers to act together with reference to the negotiation of Chinese loans will expire in June.

It is not doubted that China will follow the example of the United States in declaring the existence of a state of war. Thus Germany, it was pointed out to-day, will be debarred from participation in Chinese affairs. The bankers of New York and the other nations named, as a result of negotiations among themselves, have agreed to promote Germany's original share of any loans as defined under the original agreement and to set forth the new arrangement in the agreement they have been discussing.

Henry P. Davidson of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. and Jacob Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. called on Secretary Lansing ten days ago and urged him to authorize Governmental approval of the international banking group. Mr. Lansing said the President had not changed his views since 1912, when he declined to adopt the suggestion of the New York bankers to sanction their participation in the formation of the \$125,000,000 international loan. The statement issued by the President explained the conditions of the loan seemed "to touch very nearly the administrative independence of China itself," that the responsibility of the part of the Government implied in the encouragement of a loan thus obtained and administered was "plain enough," and that it was "obnoxious" to the principles upon which the American Government rested.

The Administration holds that if American bankers deal with China they shall do so without reference to other Governments or other bankers of those Governments. It believes that through loans of the character of the six-power arrangement American financial interests will be tied up with those of other nations, and this might produce a situation which would compel the United States to join with other nations in international pressure upon China. The State Department, it is asserted, is encouraging and approving direct negotiations between American bankers and China, and along this line is lending its support to the negotiations between the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago and the Chinese Government for a loan of \$25,000,000 to the latter.

The Chicago bank advanced \$5,000,000 to China last November. At that time the Secretary of State made public a letter approving the loan. The bank has sent two representatives to China to investigate the advisability of the loan of \$25,000,000, and the State Department is now facilitating the investigation, acting in this matter in accord with the Government of China. The department has let it be known that if the bank advances the money the Government will extend all proper support to the investment. These views of the department were given several days ago to the counsel for the bank, who called upon Secretary Lansing.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

POLICE SCHOOL, 5.45 P.M.

Tuesday, May 15th.—Class 13 (Inspector Gordon).

Wednesday, May 16th.—Class 14 (Inspector Gerrard).

Thursday, May 17th.—Class 15 (Chief Inspector Kerr).

PROMOTION.

Trooper 741 Ralph, Mounted Police, to the rank of Sergeant.

JOINED.

No. 1 Section.—P.O. 493 Perry.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENNINGS, D.S.P. (E.).

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

The following is published for information:—

It is notified in the London Gazette of 30 March, 1917, that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to sanction the appointment of His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., L.L.D., to be a Knight of the Order of the Hospitaller of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

CROUE.

THIS disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very easy to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

CALLICURA.

THE NEW AND CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS.

WITHOUT PAIN OR INCONVENIENCE.

DIRECTIONS.

Apply over the Corn until a thick pellicle or skin is formed; and repeat the operation each morning after the bath. It is advisable before the first application, that the Corn be pared; or the foot bathed with soda and water.

Price 60 cents per bottle.

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SCHOOLGIRLS' VIEWS OF THE CINEMA.

The evidence given by three schoolgirls from South London before the Cinema Commission last month throws an interesting light on the attitude of the child towards the "pictures."

The girl of 12 or 13, it seems, sentimental films make no appeal.

The three witnesses were asked in turn what were the nicest pictures they had ever seen, and the replies were:—

1. "Cleopatra."

2. "Little Miss Nobody."

3. "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "Rupert of Hentzau."

It is interesting to note that all these films were of British manufacture. In reply to the question what pictures they liked least, one of the girls said "The Topical Budget" and the others "Love Stories." One witness named a picture which she thought was "vulgar," and another mentioned an incident in a film to which she took exception. A woman, it appeared, struck a man with a sword.

The woman was servant in his father's house, and he started cuddling and kissing her, so she gets up a crucifix quite unconsciously and hits him with it. To this the witness objected on the ground that "it might make children think less of religion."

The girls made no complaint against their treatment in the picture houses. Boys whistled sometimes, and if they persisted the attendants turned them out. Did girls ever do that sort of thing? "It all depends," was the cryptic reply. Boys sometimes pulled their hair and knocked their hats off, but their form of amusement was not peculiar to cinema houses, and, again, "If the attendant is about he puts them outside."

The following statements bearing on the question of eye-strain should be recorded:—

1. It generally gives me a headache.

2. I do not go very often as it is injurious to my eyes.

3. I do not get a headache.

NO MORE CONTENTS BILLS IN ENGLAND.

There are now in Great Britain no contents bills to inform readers what the newspapers contain.

With the object of conserving the supply of paper and paper-making material it is provided by Government order that on and after March 30, 1917—

No person shall exhibit, or cause or permit to be exhibited, any paper poster making any announcement with respect to the contents of, or advertising in any manner, any newspaper or periodical, except at the premises where the newspaper or periodical is published.

The saving of paper will be of importance to the Press. But how will the public take it?

Since the "crying" of news—the old method of calling attention to what newspapers contained—was largely stopped by the police, contents bills have become a feature of the streets that will be greatly missed.

However, the public will accept readily the decision of the Government, remembering that in France there have been no newspaper posters since the outbreak of war, though there were grounds for this additional to the shortage of paper.

"Daily Chronicle."

FOOTBALL OR SHELLS?

DISMISSED MUNITION WORKER'S PREFERENCE.

Compensation was refused by the London Munitions Tribunal recently to Ernest Sidney Blair, who had been dismissed by a shell firm at a munitions works.

The man's foreman said: "I asked him to stay on Saturday afternoon to do urgent work in connection with the manufacture of shells. He refused, and said he was going to play football. I told him if he wanted to play football, rather than work on shells he had better go and play football for good and all."

The following statements bearing on the question of eye-strain should be recorded:—

1. It generally gives me a headache.

2. I do not go very often as it is injurious to my eyes.

3. I do not get a headache.

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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO:

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When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

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Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

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Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

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REPORT OF DOMINIONS COMMISSION.

SHIPPING QUESTIONS.

The following is a section of the Report of the Dominions Commission—

(11.) IMPERIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MARITIME.

(11a.)—Cheap, speedy, and efficient transport between all parts of the Empire is a vital necessity for the scientific development of Imperial trade. Transport of this nature cannot be obtained except by the use of vessels of great length and draught.

(11b.)—Such vessels cannot be employed unless there exist harbours of a size, and particularly of a depth, adequate to receive them. The development of the harbours and their approaches on the great trade routes of the Empire on an adequate and coordinated scale is therefore essential and urgent.

We put forward detailed suggestions for securing uniform depth on the chief ports of the various routes with a view to securing accommodation for vessels of the following draughts—

(a) 33 feet on the route from the United Kingdom via the Suez Canal to the East and Australia;

(b) 34 feet on the route from Western Canada to New Zealand and Australia;

(c) 35 feet on the routes from the United Kingdom:

(1) To Eastern Canada;

(2) To Australia and New Zealand via the Union of South Africa;

(3) To New Zealand and Australia via Halifax, Jamaica, and the Panama Canal;

The expenditure required to carry out these improvements would not exceed that of building a few hundred miles of railway, whilst the benefit to the Empire would be incalculably greater.

(11c.)—In order to secure uniform progress in the future we recommend—

(a) That all schemes of improvement for ocean shipping should be dry docks on the great trade routes of the Empire should be submitted to the proposed new Imperial Development Board, so that whilst not interfering in any way with details of construction, etc., it may advise on those schemes from the standpoint of Imperial requirements;

(b) That where enlargement of any scheduled port or dry dock, which is not in Government ownership, involves expenditure in excess of that which local requirements would demand, the Government concerned should assist in providing the necessary additional capital and interest charges;

(c) That an Imperial representative or representatives should be added to the governing bodies of those ports in the United Kingdom which are scheduled in accordance with the scheme outlined above.

SHIPPING COMMUNICATIONS.

(12.)—Hitherto the important mail contracts of the Empire have never been arranged in such a way as to render possible periodical review of the policy of the Empire as a whole in regard to its sea communications.

(13.)—Further, the principle that speedy transport at an economical cost can only be obtained by the employment of vessels of great length and draught has never been sufficiently recognized throughout the Empire.

(14.)—Opportunity should arise shortly to remedy both of these defects. First, it is possible to arrange matters that new Imperial services can be initiated in 1922 when the latest of the existing mail contracts expire. Secondly, in the interval, Your Majesty's Government and the Dominion Governments could arrange in concert to deepen selected ports on the great Imperial trade routes to accommodate vessels of the length and draught required to secure high speed at reasonable cost. We strongly recommend that both these measures should be taken.

(15.)—The way will then be clear for the development of new mail services of high speed by other routes than that now utilized, for conveyance of the mails from the United Kingdom to Australia and New Zealand, and for improving also the communications between the Mother Country and other parts of the self-governing Dominions and between the Dominions themselves. Detailed tables of distances and times for the proposed new services to Australia and New Zealand are given. The first is via Canada and the Pacific, the second via the Union of South Africa.

(16.)—We are also in favour of development of the route from the United Kingdom to New Zealand and Australia via

Halifax, Bermuda, Jamaica, the Panama Canal, and Tahiti.

(17.)—It is desirable that Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa should enjoy the special postal rates for periodicals and magazines, etc., sent from the United Kingdom, which are now enjoyed by Canada and Newfoundland.

FREIGHT RATES.

(18.)—In the pre-war period Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa probably paid at least as much for ocean freights as in Customs duties. If the return freight charges to the United Kingdom are added, the total charges for sea transport of merchandise to and from these parts of the Empire were a far heavier charge on commerce than were Customs duties. Since the war ocean freight rates have increased to a far larger extent than have tariffs, and the prevailing view is that freight rates will not return to the pre-war level for a long time to come.

(19.)—There is, therefore, ground for thinking that improvement in the cost of sea transport is amongst the most important problems confronting the statesmen of the Empire.

(20.)—We are satisfied that the operations of the steamship companies should not remain longer without some measure of Government control. This view is based on two grounds—

(a) That in normal times the combination of shipowners is strong enough to limit the freedom of shippers whose varied and detached interests make it difficult for them to combine in any effective opposition.

(b) That in some cases shipowners have used this power to grant more favourable freight rates on foreign than on British goods.

(21.)—Our recommendations for securing control are as follows—

(a) That contractors for the new mail services recommended above and all other subsidised services should be required to submit for approval to the Government concerned a schedule of freight rates on the chief articles of import and export, supervision of which is important in the national interest.

(b) That boards should be set up by Your Majesty's Government and the Dominion Governments for the purpose of making inquiry in cases where a prima facie case is established that the interests of shippers are being adversely affected by the action of steamship owners or ship-ship conferences.

(c) That the functions of these Boards should be in the main directed to investigation and conciliation, but that they should be empowered, at their discretion, to order abolition of differential freight rates found to be inimical to Imperial trade.

BILLS OF LADING.

(22.)—For the reasons which we set out in detail we are strongly of opinion that legislation on the lines of the Harter Act of the United States (which imposes liability on the shipowner for the negligence of his servants in the stowage, delivery, etc., of merchandise) should be passed in the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, and Newfoundland.

HANDLING AND DISTRIBUTION OF DOMINION PRODUCE.

(23.)—The arrangements for the transport of produce from the Dominions by road between the docks and the central markets in London are unsatisfactory. Early attention should be devoted to improvements of the existing system by the Port of London and other authorities.

(24.)—The system already adopted by some of the Dominion Governments of appointing inspectors to supervise the unloading and selling of their produce in London and other large ports should be extended.

(25.)—There should be a uniform standard in the United Kingdom for the inspection of meat.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS.

(26.)—Further action towards the reduction of cable rates between the United Kingdom and the self-governing Dominions is an urgent necessity both for the encouragement of trade development and for the promotion of social intercourse.

(27.)—The present control over the private cable companies exercised by Your Majesty's Postmaster-General and other authorities is not effective for this purpose.

(28.)—Public opinion in all the Dominions is in favour of a policy which will secure State control of telegraphic communication between the United Kingdom and Australia and New Zealand through Canada. In our judgment such control is essential if adequate reduction of rates is to be secured.

(29.)—We therefore recommend the State acquisition as soon as possible (either by lease or otherwise) of a cable across the Atlantic, with the necessary landing connection between Nova Scotia and Montreal, thereby to connect with the existing services administered by the Pacific Cable Board.

(30.)—As soon as through communication has been obtained, action should be taken with a view to securing—

(a) Cheaper rates of the full rate between the United Kingdom and Australia and New Zealand to 2s. per word, with corresponding reductions for non-urgent (i.e., deferred) and week-end traffic. We look upon these reductions as the minimum required.

(b) Lower rates for telegraphic business between Canada, Newfoundland, and the United Kingdom than those now existing.

(c) Considerable reduction in present rates.

The rate to and from the Union of South Africa should be correspondingly reduced.

(31.)—Throughout the revision of rates proposed above we have had constantly in view the desirability of enabling plain language messages to be sent to and from the most distant parts of the Empire at a charge not exceeding 6d. per word.

(32.)—We lay special stress on the necessity for the lowest possible rates in view of the vital importance of the dissemination of Imperial news as fully, widely, and cheaply as possible.

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